

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. AUS000192US1

In re Application of:

**DUTTA ET AL.**

Serial No.: **09/583,346**

Filed: **May 31, 2000**

For: **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR  
DISPLAYING DATA ON A PORTABLE DEVICE**

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Examiner: **JAVID AMINI**

Art Unit: **2628**

Confirmation No.: **2382**

**THIRD AMENDED APPEAL BRIEF**

Commissioner for Patents  
Mail Stop Appeal Briefs – Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

The present Third Amended Appeal Brief is submitted in response to the Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief mailed December 31, 2007.

### **REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest of the present application is the Assignee, International Business Machines Corporation of Armonk, New York, as evidenced by the Assignment set forth at Reel 010839/Frame 0548.

### **RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

In a decision in Appeal No. 2004-1712 mailed January 28, 2005 in the present application the Examiner's rejection of claims 2-8, 11, 12, 14-17, 20, 21, 23-26 and 28-30, all of the claims then pending in the application, was reversed.

### **STATUS OF CLAIMS**

Claims 2-8, 11, 12, 14-17, 20, 21, 23-26 and 28-30 stand finally rejected by the Examiner as noted in the Examiner's Action dated March 29, 2006.

### **STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

No amendment has been submitted subsequent to this final rejection.

### **SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER**

As described in the present specification at page 3, lines 13 *et seq.*, the method of Claim 28 and the system of Claim 29 of the present invention describe a technique for permitting the display on a portable device to "flip" itself between different screen orientations such that both the narrow dimension and wide dimension of the display can be exploited. A preferred embodiment particularly adapted to displaying Web data on wireless devices, such as portable telephones etc., permits the Web data to be effectively display by flipping the display orientation between the narrow and wide dimensions of the display, either as selected by user action or dynamically by the portable device itself.

As illustrated within Figures 2A and 2B, and as described in the present specification at page 6, lines 3 *et seq.*, two different orientations of display of the same portable telephone device **205** are depicted. Display **210** is depicted as extending across most of the face of telephone **205**, with a microphone **215** located at one end of the display and a speaker **220** at the opposite end of the display.

As illustrated in Figure 2A, data **225** is shown oriented so that the text is read across the narrow dimension of display **210**, as is conventional with most current portable telephones. It should be clear that reading the data in this display can be quite difficult. However, as depicted in Figure 2B, data **230** has been rotated 90° so that it extends across the wide dimension of display **210**, rendering that data much easier to read.

Claims 28 and 29, the independent claims on Appeal, both recite receiving a data page within a portable device having a display which is significantly larger in a first dimension than in a second dimension. The receipt of a data page is depicted at block **310** of Fig. 3. Thereafter, each claim recites the automatically displaying of a data page in either a first orientation or a second orientation in response to an analysis of that data page. This portion of the claimed subject matter is described in the present specification at page 7, line 15 *et seq.*, and illustrated within Fig. 3. Therein, as depicted at step **315**, the device may display data in a default orientation or, alternatively, “the device can automatically determine the best-fit orientation for the display. By examining the line-width of the text being received, the device will determine whether the wide or narrow orientation will be used as the default orientation for that set of text.”

Independent Claim 30 recites a computer program product which implements the technique set forth and described above with respect to Claims 28 and 29. As described in the present specification at page 8, line 20 *et seq.*, the present invention is set forth as being distributed “in the form of a computer useable medium of instruction in a variety of forms...” such as “non volatile, hard-coated type mediums such a read only memories (ROMs) or erasable, electrically programmable read only memories (EEPROMs), recordable type mediums such as floppy disks, hard drives and CD-ROMs, and transmission type medium such as digital and analog communication links.” Instructions embodied within the media described at the quoted portion of the specification above are utilized to cause the portable data processing device to receive a data page, as depicted at block **310** of Fig. 3. Thereafter, the instructions caused the automatic display of the data page in either a first orientation or a second orientation in response to an analysis of the data page as described in the present specification at page 7, line 15 *et seq.*, and is illustrated within Fig. 3.

Thus, the computer program product set forth within Claim 30 comprises multiple instructions embodied within media readable by the portable data processing system as described

in the present specification above which implements the technique set forth within Claims 28 and 29, as described above.

### **GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON THE APPEAL**

The Examiner's rejection of claims 2-8, 11-12, 14-17, 20, 21, 23-26 and 28-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Moriya*, United States Patent No. 6,161,140 is to be reviewed within the present Appeal.

### **ARGUMENT**

#### **A. Rejection of Claims 2-8, 11-12, 14-17, 20, 21, 23-26 and 28-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over *Moriya* United States Patent No. 6, 161,140.**

In the analysis of Claim 28, chosen as an exemplar of the claims contained within this rejection, the Examiner correctly points out that *Moriya* teaches a portable electronic device capable of receiving a data page and displaying that data page. However, thereafter the Examiner has impermissibly broadened the actual teaching of *Moriya* in an attempt to find a suggestion within that reference for the automatic display of a data page "in either a first orientation or a second orientation within the display in response to the analysis of the data page" citing Fig. 15, box 12 which illustrates a "code transfer section" which the Examiner believes "automatically prepares the model code."

Appellant respectfully urges the Board to consider that at column 9, line 6 *et seq.*, *Moriya* teaches that code transfer section 12 is present within data terminal 1A (the portable device) and is utilized to enable "the data terminal 1A to communicate with a central facility 2A" and is "a part of the hardware of the data terminal 1A ." Thus, code transfer section 12, the Examiner's protestations to the contrary, is not involved in the display of data within the portable terminal device but rather, as clearly and graphically indicated within Fig. 15, transfers data from the portable device to a model code decode section within central facility 2A.

Thus, a fundamental difference exists between code transfer section 12 and the claimed feature of the present invention due to the inability of code transfer section 12 to display a data page within the portable device, as expressly claimed within the claims of the present application.

Next, a further examination of the description of code transfer section 12, notes that this section is utilized to prepare “a model code based upon the capabilities and features of the data terminal 1A which are input by the user of the data terminal 1A...” (emphasis added). Thus, it would appear to be beyond cavil that code transfer section 12 cannot be said to “automatically” display “the data page in a first orientation or a second orientation within the display in response to the analysis of the data page...” Still further proof of this assertion is found at column 9, line 17 *et seq.* of *Moriya* wherein the model code is described as including “a discrimination header code and function codes which indicate the capabilities of the display, display size, code scheme, communication protocols, still image formats and memory capacity.” This model code is once again described by *Moriya* as “based on an input data by the user.”

The Board is therefore urged to consider that code transfer section does not facilitate the display of data within the portable device but rather prepares model code to be transmitted from the model device to the central facility. Further, code transfer section does not analyze a data page automatically to determine which orientation is best but merely transmits parameters which are input by the user. Consequently, Appellant urges the Board to consider that the Examiner’s rejection of Claims 2-8, 11-12, 14-17, 20, 21, 23-26 and 28-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Moriya*, United States Patent No. 6,161,140 is not well founded for the reasons set forth above with respect to exemplar Claim 28 and the Examiner should be reversed.

No filing fee is believed to be necessary; however, in the event that any additional fee is required, please charge it to IBM Deposit Account Number 09-0447.

Respectfully submitted,



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ATTORNEY FOR APPELLANTS

## **CLAIMS APPENDIX**

1. Cancelled
2. The method of claim 28, wherein the data page is received over a wireless connection.
3. The method of claim 28, wherein the second orientation is a ninety-degree rotation of the first orientation.
4. The method of claim 28, wherein the device comprises a display that is significantly larger in a first dimension than in a second direction orthogonal to the first dimension.
5. The method of claim 28, wherein the data page is redisplayed in response to a user input.
6. The method of claim 28, wherein the data page is redisplayed after a preset duration.
7. The method of claim 28, wherein in the portable device is a wireless telephone.
8. The method of claim 28, wherein the portable device is a personal digital assistant.
9. Cancelled
10. Cancelled
11. The portable data processing system of claim 29, wherein the data page is received over a wireless connection.
12. The portable data processing system of claim 29, wherein the second orientation is a ninety-degree rotation of the first orientation.
13. Cancelled

14. The portable data processing system of claim 29, wherein the data page is displayed in response to a user input.
15. The portable data processing system of claim 29, wherein the data page is redisplayed after a preset duration.
16. The data processing system of claim 29, wherein the portable data processing system is a wireless telephone.
17. The data processing system of claim 29, wherein the portable data processing system is a personal digital assistant.
18. Cancelled
19. Cancelled
20. The computer program product of claim 30, wherein the data page is received over a wireless connection.
21. The computer program product of claim 30, wherein the second orientation is a ninety-degree rotation of the first orientation.
22. Cancelled
23. The computer program product of claim 30, wherein the data page is redisplayed in response to a user input.
24. The computer program product of claim 30, wherein the data page is redisplayed after a preset duration.
25. The computer program product of claim 30, wherein the portable device is a wireless telephone.

26. The computer program product of claim 30, wherein the portable device is a personal digital assistant.

27. Cancelled

28. A method for displaying data on a portable device having a display that is significantly larger in a first dimension than in a second dimension, said method comprising the steps of:

receiving a data page in the portable device;

analyzing the data page; and

automatically displaying the data page in either a first orientation or a second orientation within the display in response to the analysis of the data page.

29. The portable data processing system having a processor, writeable memory and a display which is significantly larger in a first dimension than in a second dimension, said portable data processing systems comprising:

means for receiving a data page in the portable data processing system;

means for analyzing the data page; and

means for automatically displaying the data page in either a first orientation or a second orientation within the display in response to the analysis of the data page.

30. A computer program product for use within a portable data processing device having a display that is significantly larger in a first dimension than in a second dimension, said computer program product comprising:

media readable by the portable data processing device;

instructions embodied within the media for receiving a data page within the portable data processing device;

instructions embodied within the media for analyzing the data page; and

instructions embodied within the media for automatically displaying the data page in either a first orientation or a second orientation within the display in response to the analysis of the data page.



### **EVIDENCE APPENDIX**

Other than the Office Action(s) and reply(ies) already of record, no additional evidence has been entered by Appellants or the Examiner in the above-identified application which is relevant to this appeal.

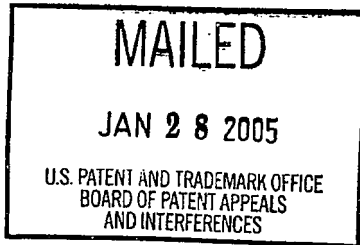
### **RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX**

In a decision in Appeal No. 2004-1712 mailed January 28, 2005 in the present application the Examiner's rejection of claims 2-8, 11, 12, 14-17, 20, 21, 23-26 and 28-30, all of the claims then pending in the application, was reversed (copy attached).

The opinion in support of the decision being entered today was not written for publication and is not binding precedent of the Board.

Paper No. 18

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE



BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES

*Ex parte* RABINDRANATH DUTTA

Appeal No. 2004-1712  
Application 09/583,346

ON BRIEF

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DIRECTOR OFFICE  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2000

Before OWENS, LEVY and MacDONALD, *Administrative Patent Judges*.

OWENS, *Administrative Patent Judge*.

*DECISION ON APPEAL*

This appeal is from the final rejection of claims 2-8, 11, 12, 14-17, 20, 21, 23-26 and 28-30, which are all of the claims pending in the application.

*THE INVENTION*

The appellant claims a method, system and computer program product for displaying a data page on a portable device.

Claim 28, which claims the method, is illustrative:

28. A method for displaying data on a portable device having a display that is significantly larger in a first dimension than in a second dimension, said method comprising the steps of:

receiving a data page in the portable device;

analyzing the data page; and

automatically displaying the data page in either a first orientation or a second orientation within the display in response to the analysis of the data page.

*THE REFERENCES*

|                          |           |               |
|--------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Wharton et al. (Wharton) | 5,831,664 | Nov. 3, 1998  |
| Badger                   | 5,973,664 | Oct. 26, 1999 |

*THE REJECTIONS*

The claims stand rejected as follows: claims 28, 29 and 30 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, enablement requirement; claims 2, 4-8, 11, 14-17, 20, 23-26 and 28-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Wharton; and claims 3, 12 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious over Wharton in view of Badger.

OPINION

We reverse the aforementioned rejections.

*Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph*

The examiner argues that the appellant's analysis of the data page is a new or improved system/method and that, therefore, the appellant must provide mathematical or programming procedures for carrying out the analysis (answer, pages 4-5). The appellant argues (brief, page 5) that the analysis of the data page is enabled by the appellant's disclosure that "the device can automatically determine the best-fit orientation for the display. By examining the line-width of the text being received, the device will determine whether the wide or narrow orientation will be used as the default orientation for that set of text" (specification, page 7, lines 26-31).

Regarding enablement, a predecessor of our appellate reviewing court stated in *In re Marzocchi*, 439 F.2d 220, 223-24, 169 USPQ 367, 369-70 (CCPA 1971):

[A] specification disclosure which contains a teaching of the manner and process of making and using the invention in terms which correspond in scope to those used in describing and defining the subject matter sought to be patented *must* be taken as in compliance with the enabling requirement of the first paragraph of § 112 *unless* there is reason to doubt the objective truth of the statements contained therein which must be relied on for enabling support. . . .

. . . . .

. . . it is incumbent upon the Patent Office, whenever a rejection on this basis is made, to explain why it doubts the truth or accuracy of any statement in a supporting disclosure and to back up assertions of its own with acceptable evidence or reasoning which is inconsistent with the contested statement. Otherwise, there would be no need for the applicant to go to the trouble and expense of supporting his presumptively accurate disclosure.

The examiner has not provided the required evidence or reasoning to back up his assertion that one of ordinary skill in the art would have needed a disclosure of mathematical or programming procedures to be able to carry out the appellant's claimed invention. We therefore reverse the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph.

*Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)*

Each of the appellant's independent claims requires analyzing a data page and, in response to that analysis, automatically displaying the data page in either a first orientation or a second orientation within the display.

Wharton discloses a system comprising at least one mobile interface device, such as a personal digital assistant [PDA], that transmits signals to a set-top transceiver device having a processor and data storage capability (col. 3, lines 28-31 and 64-66). The set-top transceiver device transmits a

corresponding signal to a server and then receives signals from the server and transmits synchronized signals to the mobile interface device and an interactive terminal such as a television receiver or a computer terminal (abstract; col. 3, lines 34-37; col. 3, line 65 - col. 4, line 4).

The examiner argues that "the reference Wharton et al. disclose in col. 7, lines 21-24, that the PDA can be dynamically (meaning: automatically displaying the data page in either a first orientation or a second orientation) reconfigured to offer different options and buttons for controlling both the content of the information on the PDA as well as what is shown on the TV" (answer, pages 5-6). This portion of Wharton discloses that when a house location is selected on a PDA touch screen map (figure 9, item 3a), a house information screen (figure 9, item 3b) appears having options and buttons not appearing on the map screen. This portion of Wharton does not disclose that a data page is automatically displayed in either a first orientation or a second orientation within the display in response to an analysis of the data page.

The examiner states that "Examiner requests the board to consider that the reference Wharton et al. display data page shown on the TV (with much larger display area and different format data) on the PDA (portable device with small display area) device" (answer, page 6). The appellant's claims require that the data page is displayed in either a first orientation or a second orientation within the display of a portable device. That claim requirement is not met by a disclosure of one display on a TV and another display on a PDA.

The examiner argues that "the concept of the claim invention is inherently shown by Wharton et al.'s invention" (answer, page 6). The examiner, however, provides no explanation in support of this argument.

For the above reasons we find that the examiner has not carried the burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of anticipation of the appellant's claimed invention. Accordingly, we reverse the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

*Rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103*

Badger discloses a method, system and software product for presenting an image on a computer display such that the image conforms in orientation to one of a plurality of selectable

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orientations with respect to the computer display (col. 2, lines 5-7; col. 2, line 64 - col. 3, line 7).

The examiner relies upon Badger only for a disclosure of first and second display orientations that differ from each other by a 90° rotation, and not for any disclosure that remedies the above-discussed deficiency in Wharton as to the independent claims (answer, page 13). Hence, we reverse the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103.



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Application 09/583,346

DECISION

The rejections of claims 28, 29 and 30 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph, enablement requirement, claims 2, 4-8, 11, 14-17, 20, 23-26 and 28-30 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) over Wharton, and claims 3, 12 and 21 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 over Wharton in view of Badger, are reversed.

REVERSED

*Terry J. Owens*  
TERRY J. OWENS  
Administrative Patent Judge

*Stuart S. Levy*  
STUART S. LEVY  
Administrative Patent Judge

*Allen R. MacDonald*  
ALLEN R. MacDONALD  
Administrative Patent Judge

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Appeal No. 2004-1712  
Application 09/583,346

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